

THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY APRIL 21.

FIRST DISTRICT CONVENTION

The republican electors of the First congressional district are hereby notified that a convention will be held at Clinton Junction, Tuesday, May 1st, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of electing two delegates and two alternates to represent this district in the national convention to be held at Chicago, June 3d, 4th, and 5th. Also to name one presidential elector and to transact such other business as may properly come before the convention. Rock County will be entitled to two votes.

Jefferson G. Knechtel.

J. W. H. Umbrall, Chairman.

Geo. A. Yerx, Secretary of Committee.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION

A republican County convention is hereby called to meet at the Court House in the city of Janesville, at two o'clock p. m. on Monday, April 26th, 1888, for the following purposes: To select thirteen delegates to represent Rock county in the Republican Congressional Convention for the First Congressional district, which convention will be held at Clinton, Rock county, May 1st, 1888, for the purpose of electing two delegates and alternates, to the Republican National Convention, and to place in nomination a republican presidential elector for the First Congressional District.

To choose thirteen delegates to the Republican State Convention, to be held at Madison May 6th, which convention will assemble for the purpose of electing four delegates, and alternates, to the Republican National Convention, the nomination of presidential elector, and the election of a republican State Central Committee.

And to transact any other business that may come before the convention.

The several towns and wards will be entitled to the following representation:

Beloit, first ward city of Janesville, two (2) each; Avon, Horner, Janesville, Johnston, Lurline, Magnolia, Rock, first ward city of Beloit, three (3) each; Center, Fullerton, Lima, Newark, Plymouth, Porter, Turle, City of Beloit, second and fourth wards city of Beloit, third ward city of Janesville, four (4) each; Spring Valley, third ward city of Beloit, second ward city of Janesville, five (5) each; fourth ward city of Janesville, (3) Clinton, and first ward city of Janesville, seven (7) each; Milion eight (8) Union nine (9).

By Order of the County Committee.

W. T. VANZEE,

R. J. BURDORF,

M. V. PRATT,

S. C. CARL,

SILAS WARD,

Republican County Committee.

Janesville, Wis., April 16, 1888.

CONKLING AND BLAINE.

A correspondent of the Gazette wishes to know something of the circumstances under which the estrangement between Mr. Conkling and Mr. Blaine took place and when it was when these brilliant leaders decided to assume hostile personal relations.

Mr. Conkling entered congress in 1859, a young man, as his father and his brother Frederick had done. He had been in the house of representatives four years when Mr. Blaine entered the same body in 1863, at the age of 31. They were young men of splendid abilities. They soon attracted attention in the house, and it was not long before their reputations became as wide as the states. Each possessed peculiar dispositions. Those young men did not become friends. They could not be to each other. It only took the slightest occasion for them to get in a wrangle on the floor of the house, and both being sharp in debate and quick at repartee, the other members enjoyed the wrangle.

In April, 1863, the occasion came when Conkling and Blaine engaged in a combat which resulted in a deadly alienation from each other. A debate was in progress in the house on a bill providing for the reorganization of the army of the United States. Mr. Conkling moved an amendment to the bill which would abolish the provost marshal bureaus and remove from office Provost Marshal, General James B. Fry. In support of his motion Mr. Conkling sharply criticized General Fry's official conduct. "My objection to this section is," he remarked "that it creates an unnecessary office for an undeserving public servant." Mr. Blaine, in behalf of the military committee, of which he was a member, replied. He defended the section which Mr. Conkling proposed to have struck out, contended that there was not in the American army a more honorable and high-toned officer than General Fry, and referred to quarrels which the general had had with Mr. Conkling, "quarrels it is generally understood in which the gentleman from New York came out second best at the war department." General Conkling made haste to rejoin that "if General Fry is depending for vindication upon the gentlemen from Maine he is to be commiserated, certainly."

A few days passed and the debate was renewed and the quarrel grew fiercer. General Fry wrote a sharp letter on the question of Conkling's amendment, and Mr. Blaine caused the letter to be read from the clerk's desk. At the culmination of the heated discussion engendered by this letter, Mr. Blaine rose at the end of one of Mr. Conkling's periods and addressed the chair. The Speaker inquired "Does the gentleman from New York yield to the gentleman from Maine?" "No sir," was Mr. Conkling's stern reply. "I do not wish to have anything to do with the gentleman from Maine, not even so much as to yield him the floor." A few minutes later Mr. Blaine's turn came and he delivered a stinging invective in which he referred to Mr. Conkling's "majestic, supereminent, overbearing turk-cock strut."

From that day onward Conkling and Blaine were personal enemies. That encounter, which was one of the sharpest and most bitter of any ever known in the house, forever sealed the estrangement of these two great men. It was a supreme misfortune to Mr. Blaine that this bitter encounter ever took place. In 1884, when Mr. Blaine needed the sympathy and support of every republican in the land to carry him to the presidency, some one asked Conkling if he was going to speak for Blaine. "I have not been asked," he said, and he is further credited with the saying in this connection, "I am not in the habit of engaging in criminal practice." Mr. Conkling, further than

this, kept silent during the mighty struggle between Blaine and Cleveland, and that silence cost the former the presidency.

WANT TO CATCH MICHIGAN.

The democrats have got it into their heads that they are going to lose Indiana, New Jersey and Connecticut this fall, and even though they carry New York, they will still lack twelve votes to insure victory.

There is quite a flutter among the democrats in Michigan over the outcome in the air that these three so-called doubtful states are going to give their electoral vote to the republican candidates. Only a few days ago, the postmaster general, who is a hustler in politics, and whether the mail service is good or bad, he proposes to do what he can to turn the state over to Cleveland. For the purpose of starting some scheme looking toward the capture of Michigan by the democrats, the postmaster general called the following gentlemen to attend a conference of the wire-workers at Washington:

John B. Malony, internal revenue collector of the Detroit district; Charles A. Ward, customs collector of the Port Huron district; William E. Quincy, editor of the Detroit Free Press; A. M. Copeland, postmaster at Detroit; William B. Moran, controller; William G. Thompson, ex-mayor of that city; and William C. Maybury, formerly representative of Congress from the fifth district.

It will be seen from an inspection of this list that a number of these men are not only active partisans, but are federal office-holders, and are therefore, violating Mr. Cleveland's order prohibiting officials from taking part in political schemes. But then, there is an election next fall, Mr. Cleveland is a candidate for re-renomination, the prospects are that the democrats will be short of votes, and something must be done to drum up some additional votes, and so Mr. Cleveland's famous order is nullified to meet the dire emergency to which the democratic party is placed. The Cleveland Leader, in giving an account of the conference, says:

Is it not an indication that signs of fatal weakness have been discovered at strategic points in the democratic position? If the democrats lose Indiana, New Jersey, and Connecticut, which is more than probable, and cannot carry New York, and the solid south they would have just 159 electoral votes, twelve less than a majority. Michigan has thirteen electoral votes. The solid South, New York, and Michigan would give them 202 votes, one more than enough. We are inclined to the opinion that the democratic leaders contemplate the probable loss of Indiana, New Jersey, and Connecticut, and have selected Michigan as a second string to their electoral bow.

But the scheme will not capture Michigan. That state has not given its vote to a democratic candidate for the presidency since the republican party was organized, and it will not change its record in 1888.

Republicans must remember that there is work for them to do this year, on the temperance question, and all temperance people should remember that in all northern legislatures, the most of the votes against the saloons have always been cast by republicans. Last year, in obedience to the imperative demands of republican sentiment, republican legislators in nearly every northern state passed, or tried to pass, laws that were avowedly hostile to the drink traffic, and this was notably the case in such important states as Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Minnesota—not to mention Kansas, Iowa, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine and Rhode Island, in which the party is committed to prohibition—and it is already evident that the party representatives in congress, state legislatures and conventions will be much more aggressive this year than ever before. In fact, it is clear that irresistible influences are encouraging, persuading and compelling the party to become everywhere the avowed champion of the none, and irreconcilable enemy of the saloon.

The death of John R. G. Hassard, who for twenty years was on the editorial staff of the New York Tribune, and referred to as "the mind of the readers of the Gazette, his wonderful achievement in 1878 in translating the infamous 'Tilden' cipher dispatches through which the democratic candidate in 1876, hoped to gain possession of the presidency. The dispatches were obtained, but could not be translated until 1878, when Mr. Hassard beat all his energies to the work of discovering a key by which he could read them. The mystery of the cipher dispatches haunted him day and night for months, until he had unnned it, and when the meaning of the dispatches sent from Mr. Tilden's office, were known to the country, they made every sober-minded American blush. It was a great feat in journalism, and won for Mr. Hassard a reputation wider than this country. He was a man of splendid spirit, a ripe scholar, a devout Catholic, and one of the brightest critics in the country.

A few days passed and the debate was renewed and the quarrel grew fiercer. General Fry wrote a sharp letter on the question of Conkling's amendment, and Mr. Blaine caused the letter to be read from the clerk's desk. At the culmination of the heated discussion engendered by this letter, Mr. Blaine rose at the end of one of Mr. Conkling's periods and addressed the chair. The Speaker inquired "Does the gentleman from New York yield to the gentleman from Maine?" "No sir," was Mr. Conkling's stern reply. "I do not wish to have anything to do with the gentleman from Maine, not even so much as to yield him the floor." A few minutes later Mr. Blaine's turn came and he delivered a stinging invective in which he referred to Mr. Conkling's "majestic, supereminent, overbearing turk-cock strut."

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"The worst enemy a man can have is a fool friend." Those are the kind of friends who are trying to make people believe that Mr. Blaine did not mean anything when he wrote his Florence letter.

From reports received by the Northwestern Miller, it estimates that the shortage in the winter wheat yield, as compared with last year, will be from 18,000,000 to 30,000,000 bushels.

Last year there were more miles of railway built in the United States than in any previous year, the number reaching 13,000 miles.

GERMANY'S SICK RULER.

The Condition is Doubtful—Conflicting Reports Received from Charlottenburg Palace—The Empress Said to Feel Hopeful that the Emperor Will Recover.

BERLIN, April 21, 1 a. m.—Conflicting reports continue to come from the sick Emperor. The latest is that he is worse than the last bulletin indicated, but that no immediate danger is apprehended. The report of his condition was made to the court of yesterday's paper, when the royal patient was said to have made much progress during the previous twenty-four hours. That hope for his recovery were entertained. The doctors were removed and deprecated a too sanguine view of the Emperor's condition, but are said to have admitted that he had improved in a manner which they had not expected. The physician agreed to permit the Emperor to have a drive to-day if the fever should pass.

The Emperor was anxious to rise yesterday, but the doctors forbade his doing so, and he worked himself up in bed. He was able to receive General von Winterfeldt and Count von Beckendorf. Prince Bismarck did not visit the Emperor during the day. He conferred with the Crown Prince instead. The Emperor was observed to have a very bad cold.

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JANEVILLE, WIS.

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He will be pleased to see his many
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ONLY NEWSPAPER IN JANEVILLE WHICH
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JOHN C. SPENCER, SECRETARY.

POST OFFICE.

The closing of schools from February 26, 1888, until further notice will be as follows: Milwaukee, Marion, Whitefish, Pal., and Winona, Minn., 12:30 a.m.; Rockford, Illino., 12:30 a.m.; Milwaukee and way, Chicago and Rock Island, west of De Kalb, 12:30 a.m.; Chicago, and Eastern, Racine and Rock Island, west of Chicago, 12:30 a.m.; Winona, Madison, 12:30 a.m.; Northern and Eastern via Milwaukee, 12:30 p.m.; Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, west, Northern Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota, Marion, Leyden, Cedar Rapids, Cedar Falls, 12:30 p.m.; Winona and Ironton, 12:30 p.m.; Monroe and Burlington, 12:30 p.m.; Chicago and Winona, Marion, 12:30 p.m.; Chicago and Eastern, 12:30 p.m.; Chicago and Winona, Marion, 12:30 p.m.; Winona and Waterloo, 12:30 p.m.; OVERLAND. Emerald Grove and Fairfield, 12:30 p.m.; Johnston and Richmond, 12:30 p.m.; The closing of mail by 12:30 p.m. will be suspended upon the exact time to each mail box.

MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT.

The attention of the public is called and recommended to the use of the money order, a cheap and safe method of transmitting small sums of money. The fees for Money Orders are as follows:

Orders exceeding \$10 and not exceeding \$10, 8 cents.

Orders exceeding \$10 and not exceeding \$12, 10 cents.

Orders exceeding \$12 and not exceeding \$20, 12 cents.

Orders exceeding \$20 and not exceeding \$40, 20 cents.

Orders exceeding \$40 and not exceeding \$60, 30 cents.

Orders exceeding \$60 and not exceeding \$70, 35 cents.

Orders exceeding \$70 and not exceeding \$80, 40 cents.

Orders exceeding \$80 and not exceeding \$100, 45 cents.

OFFICE HOURS.

For delivery of mail, etc., from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Money Order department, from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

On Sunday for delivery of mail, from 12 to 1 p.m.

CLARENCE L. CLARK, P. M.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

Chicago & North Western.

Trains at JAMESVILLE STATION.

DEPART.

For Chicago..... 9:25 A.M.

For Chicago..... 7:30 A.M.

For Chicago, Clinton and Marion (Ind.)..... 8:35 A.M.

For Chicago, Beloit and Rockford..... 8:35 A.M.

For Madison and Winona..... 8:35 A.M.

For Madison and St. Paul..... 8:35 A.M.

For Milwaukee and Winona..... 8:35 A.M.

